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ed report, the wages of prostitution on this occasion. Yet still it is by no means clear that Ireland suffers from the effects of the Union. We have not in the Imperial Parliament a more corrupt legislature, and there is less of the irritation of party politics. Dublin may suffer a little, and the retailers of superfluities may loudly complain of the diminution of their sales, but commerce is independent of such feeble aids, and draws very little support from the luxurious classes. The funds of luxury do little, but the capital employed in trade does much to furnish profitable employment to the working classes, and support the independence of a nation. "Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade."

and so may those most immediately dependant on them, but national happiness is built on a more secure basis, and is founded on frugality, industry, and enlightened and well directed perseverance.

Many failures have taken place in Dublin, and by some these have been attributed to the effects of the union. But no—overtrading, and a wish to imitate the foolish votaries of luxury and folly in high life, often multiply bankruptcies, and produce the evils so justly to be deplored.—Live within compass, and moderate ambitious desires, are maxims admirably calculated to promote the real prosperity of nations or of individuals.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

MEETING OF THE FREEHOLDERS OF MIDDLESEX.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, held at the Mermaid, Hackney, on Thursday the 26th day of April, 1810, pursuant to a requisition, the following resolutions were entered into:

Resolved...That the petition now read be adopted, and that it be presented to the House of Commons by our representatives, George Byng, and William Mellish, esqrs, who are hereby instructed to support the same.

That we highly approve of the proceedings of the Electors of Westminster, at their late meeting; and most heartily concur in the sentiments contained in their

letter to Sir Francis Burdett, and in his answer.

That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given to Sir Francis Burdett, bart. for his truly patriotic conduct in Parliament; for his unanswered and unanswerable argument in the case of John Gale Jones, vindicating the rights of the subject, and denying the power of the House of Commons to imprison, without trial, and during pleasure, the people of England; for his letter to the Speaker protesting against the power of the House of Commons to imprison, in like manner, one of their members, for laying before his Constituents a faithful account of his conduct in Parliament, and for his constitutional resistance to the Speaker's warrant, whereby he has given a practical illustration of its inefficiency, and has shown that it could not be put in force without military aid, a violation of our ancient laws, and a breach of the privileges of Englishmen.

That these resolutions be fairly transcribed, and presented to Sir Francis Burdett by the sheriff, accompanied by George Byng and William Mellish, esqrs. our representatives.

That the address to Sir Francis Burdett, which has been read, be adopted at the act of this meeting.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to George Byng, esq. one of our representatives, for his general conduct in parliament.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriffs for their readiness in calling this meeting, and for their judicious and impartial conduct in the chair.

That these resolutions be advertised.

M. Wood, }
JOHN ATKINS. } Sheriffs

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The petition of the freeholders of Middlesex agreed to in full county this 26th day of April, 1810

Showeth, that we have observed with concern that in the cases of Mr. John Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, bart. your house assumed and exercised a power unknown to the law and unwarranted by the constitution.

Your Speaker's warrant has been executed by military force—an Englishman's house, his sanctuary, has been violated and the blood of unoffending citizens has been shed in the streets.

Against the existence as well as the

exercise of this power, we solemnly protest—a protest the more necessary because your votes in its support are entered on your journals—not so the letter of Sir Francis Burdett to your Speaker, denying you such jurisdiction.

In the early part of this reign, in the case of Mr. Wilkes, the rights of this country and of the nation were repeatedly and grossly violated by the house of commons. At length the law triumphed. After a struggle of nearly twenty years the house abandoned the pretensions they had arrogated, and “expunged” from their journals “all their declarations, orders and resolutions, as being subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom.

You have during your pleasure deprived the citizens of Westminster of their share in the representation, and the public at large of the exertions of a faithful servant, in whose ability, firmness, and integrity, they pre-eminently confide.

We view with jealousy and suspicion the shutting up Sir Francis Burdett in prison, when the attention of the nation is directed with anxiety to his intended motion for a reform in the representation of the people in your honourable house—that house, in which the traffic in seats has been avowed in the case of Mr. Perceval and Lord Castlereagh, “to be as notorious as the sun at noon day;” a practice “at the mention of which,” in the emphatic language of your Speaker, “our ancestors would have startled with indignation.”

“We therefore pray you to follow the example of your predecessors, to “expunge all your declarations, orders, and resolutions on the subject, as tending to the subversion of our liberties,” and to the introduction of a military despotism, and to recall Sir Francis Burdett to the service of the country in Parliament, that he may there enforce that plan of reform which last session he so powerfully recommended, and which in our opinion is absolutely necessary for the stability and honour of the throne and the safety and well being of the people.”

Signed in the name and in the behalf of this meeting by, &c.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LIVERY OF LONDON.
SMITH, MAYOR.

In a meeting or assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen and Liverymen of the several companies of the city of London, in Common Hall, assembled, at the Guildhall of the said city, on Friday, the 4th day of May, 1810.

1. Resolved... That the Livery of London, impressed with the deepest sentiments of alarm, regret, and indignation, at the

late extraordinary and unconstitutional proceedings of the House of Commons, which by the arrest and imprisonment of two of their fellow subjects, have, as they conceive, superseded the laws of the land, and set up in their stead, under the claim of privilege, an undefined, capricious, and arbitrary power, feel themselves irresistibly called upon to express, at a crisis so new, so arduous, and so fatal to their rights and liberties, their unqualified reprobation of measures equally subversive of the first principles of the constitution, derogatory to the real interests and dignity of the House of Commons, and injurious to the honour, glory and happiness of the Sovereign and the People of these realms.

2. Resolved... That it appears to us, that the Commons House of Parliament in committing to prison Mr. John Gale Jones, and in breaking open the house of, and also in committing to prison one of their members, Sir Francis Burdett, bart. for alleged libels upon themselves, offences which, if established were provided against by the laws of the country, have been at once accusers, legislators, judges, jurors, and executioners in their own cause, sheltering themselves under the pretence of privilege and exercising a partial and summary jurisdiction, without redress or appeal.

3. Resolved... That the whole system of British jurisprudence, has been thus shaken to its foundation, and a discretionary power assumed over the liberties of the People, as declared and established by the great charter, repeated and confirmed by the petition of Right and the Bill of Right and recognized, enforced, and illustrated by a multiplicity of statutes.

4. Resolved... That it has been idly and vainly enacted and re-enacted, “That no Freeman may be taken or imprisoned, or to be disseized of his freehold or liberties, or of his free customs, or to be outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, but by the lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the law of the land;” if the House of Commons, which is itself but a single branch of the legislature do, to use the language of the Bill of Rights, against the detestable tyranny, of James II. “by assuming and exercising a power of dispensing with and suspending of laws and the executing of laws without the consent of parliament,” set itself above parliament, making itself greater than the whole, of which it is but a part, dispensing with the laws which gave to all a remedy against commitments by the King himself, and thus erecting itself into a new and monstrous executive, the